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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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FOLEY & LARDNER LLP 150 EAST GILMAN STREET P.O. BOX 1497 MADISON, WI 53701-1497			LY, NGHI H	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		2617	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/802,861	Applicant(s) PHAN-ANH ET AL.
	Examiner NGHI H. LY	Art Unit 2617

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(o).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 January 2008.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1,3-5,7,8,10-12,14-31 and 32 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) 15-28 and 30 is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1,3-5,7,8,10-12,14,29,31and 32 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) 15-28 and 30 are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/5B/06)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3. Claims 1, 8, 29, 31 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bharatia (US 6,763,233) in view of Foti (US 6,839,323) and further in view of Foti et al (US 6,654,606).

Regarding claims 1, 8 and 29, Bharatia teaches a method comprising: receiving, at the Serving-Call State Control Function (S-CSCF) (see column 11, line 40 to column 12, line 3), a registration request from a subscriber in a mobile network (also see column 11, line 40 to column 12, line 3).

Bharatia does not specifically disclose the registration request comprises a Transport Address (TA) of the subscriber.

Foti (US 6,839,323) teaches the registration request comprises a Transport Address (TA) of the subscriber (see column 7, lines 15-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide the teaching of Foti (US 6,839,323) into the system of Bharatia in order to provide a method of monitoring calls in an Internet Protocol-based network (see Foti, US 6,839,323, column 1, lines 9-11).

The combination of Bharatia and Foti (US 6,839,323) does not specifically disclose providing the TA and an address of the S-CSCF to a Home Subscription Server (HSS) for storage at the HSS, and receiving the TA from the HSS in response to a loss of the TA by the S-CSCF such that the TA is restored at the S-CSCF.

Foti (US 6,654,606) teaches providing the TA (see column 2, lines 9-24) and an address of the S-CSCF (column 2, lines 14-16, column 3, lines 31-34, column 4, lines 3-5 and column 4, lines 24-28) to a Home Subscription Server (HSS) for storage at the HSS (see column 2, lines 9-24), and receiving the TA from the HSS in response to a loss of the TA by the S-CSCF such that the TA is restored at the S-CSCF (see column 2, lines 9-24).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide the teaching of Foti (US 6,654,606) into the system of Bharatia and Foti (US 6,839,323) in order to provide a call processing function that are selectively performed (see Foti, US 6,654,606, column 2, lines 21-22).

Regarding claim 31, the combination of Bharatia, Foti (US 6,839,323) and Foti et al (US 6,654,606) teaches the TA of the subscriber comprises a current Care of Address of the subscriber (see Foti, US 6,654,606, column 2, lines 9-24 and column 3, lines 18-24, where Foti (US 6,654,606) teaches transport address and it reads on applicant's "a Care of Address of the

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subscriber". In addition, applicant's claim 1, filed 10/19/06, admitted that "the subscriber's Transport Address (TA) which is a current Care of Address of the subscriber".

Regarding claim 32, the combination of Bharatia, Foti (US 6,839,323) and Foti (US 6,654,606) further teaches the first receiving unit comprises the second receiving unit (see Bharatia, fig.1A).

4. Claims 3-5, 7, 10-12 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bharatia (US 6,763,233) in view of Foti (US 6,839,323) and further in view of Foti et al (US 6,654,606) and Taguchi et al (US 6,136,532).

Regarding claims 5 and 12, Bharatia teaches a method comprising: receiving, at a Serving-Call State Control Function (S-CSCF) (see column 11, line 40 to column 12, line 3), a registration request from a subscriber (also see column 11, line 40 to column 12, line 3).

Bharatia does not specifically disclose the registration request comprises a Transport Address (TA).

Foti (US 6,839,323) teaches the registration request comprises a Transport Address (TA) (see column 7, lines 15-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide the teaching of Foti (US 6,839,323) into the system of Bharatia in order to provide a method of monitoring calls in an Internet Protocol-based network (see Foti, US 6,839,323, column 1, lines 9-11).

The combination of Bharatia and Foti (US 6,839,323) does not specifically disclose the TA comprises a Care of Address of the subscriber, storing the TA in the S-CSCF, and restoring the TA to the S-CSCF in response to a loss of the TA by the S-CSCF.

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Foti (US 6,654,606) teaches the TA comprises a Care of Address of the subscriber (see Foti, US 6,654,606, column 2, lines 9-24 and column 3, lines 18-24, where Foti (US 6,654,606) teaches transport address and it reads on applicant's "a Care of Address of the subscriber". In addition, applicant's claim 1, filed 10/19/06, admitted that "the subscriber's Transport Address (TA) which is a current Care of Address of the subscriber", storing the TA in the S-CSCF (see column 3, lines 11-34), and restoring the TA to the S-CSCF in response to a loss of the TA by the S-CSCF (see column 3, lines 11-34).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide the teaching of Foti (US 6,654,606) into the system of Bharatia and Foti (US 6,839,323) in order to provide a call processing function that are selectively performed (see Foti, US 6,654,606, column 2, lines 21-22).

The combination of Bharatia, Foti (US 6,839,323) and Foti (US 6,654,606) does not specifically disclose storing data in a non-volatile memory.

Taguchi teaches storing data in a non-volatile memory (see column 16, lines 53-58).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide the teaching of Taguchi into the system of Bharatia, Foti (US 6,839,323) and Foti et al (US 6,654,606) in order to retain the data in the event of power losses.

Regarding claims 3 and 10, the combination of Bharatia, Foti (US 6,839,323) and Foti et al (US 6,654,606) teaches the TA is stored in the HSS (see Foti, US 6,654,606 column 2, lines 9-24). The combination of Bharatia, Foti (US 6,839,323) and Foti et al (US 6,654,606) does not specifically disclose storing data in a non-volatile memory.

Taguchi teaches storing data in a non-volatile memory (see column 16, lines 53-58).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide the teaching of Taguchi into the system of Bharatia, Foti (US 6,839,323) and Foti et al (US 6,654,606) in order to retain the data in the event of power losses.

Regarding claims 4, 7, 11 and 14, the combination of Bharatia, Foti (US 6,839,323) and Foti et al (US 6,654,606) teaches the TA is stored in the HSS (see Foti, US 6,654,606 column 2, lines 9-24). The combination of Bharatia, Foti (US 6,839,323) and Foti et al (US 6,654,606) does not specifically disclose the non-volatile memory comprises a hard disk drive.

Taguchi further teaches the non-volatile memory comprises a hard disk drive (see Taguchi, column 16, lines 53-58).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide the teaching of Taguchi into the system of Bharatia, Foti (US 6,839,323) and Foti et al (US 6,654,606) in order to retain the data in the event of power losses.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 3-5, 7, 8, 10-12, 14, 29, 31 and 32 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

On page 10 of applicant's remarks, applicant argues that Foti et al (US 6,654,606) does not teach providing the TA and an address of the S-CSCF to a Home Subscription Server (HSS) for storage at the HSS, and receiving the TA from the HSS in response to a loss of the TA by the S-CSCF such that the TA is restored at the S-CSCF.

In response, Foti (US 6,654,606) does indeed teaches providing the TA (see column 2, lines 9-24) and an address of the S-CSCF (column 2, lines 14-16, column 3, lines 31-34, column 4, lines 3-5 and column 4, lines 24-28) to a Home Subscription Server (HSS) for storage

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at the HSS (see column 2, lines 9-24), and receiving the TA from the HSS in response to a loss of the TA by the S-CSCF such that the TA is restored at the S-CSCF (see column 2, lines 9-24).

On page 13 of applicant's remarks, applicant argues that Foti et al (US 6,654,606) does not teach storing data in a non-volatile memory.

In response, Taguchi does indeed teach storing data in a non-volatile memory (see column 16, lines 53-58), and the combination of Bharatia, Foti (US 6,839,323), Foti et al (US 6,654,606) and Taguchi does indeed teach applicant's claimed limitation. In addition, applicant's attention is directed to the teaching of Bharatia, Foti (US 6,839,323), Foti et al (US 6,654,606) and Taguchi above.

On page 13 of applicant's remarks, applicant further argues that Foti (US 6,654,606) does not teach the TA comprises a Care of Address of the subscriber.

In response, Foti (US 6,654,606) does indeed teach the TA comprises a Care of Address of the subscriber (see Foti, US 6,654,606, column 2, lines 9-24 and column 3, lines 18-24, where Foti (US 6,654,606) teaches transport address and it reads on applicant's "a Care of Address of the subscriber". In addition, applicant's claim 1, filed 10/19/06, admitted that "the subscriber's Transport Address (TA) which is a current Care of Address of the subscriber").

On page 15 of applicant's remarks, applicant further argues that Taguchi or Roy does not teach any of the elements discussed in Section II.

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). In this case, the combination of Bharatia, Foti (US 6,839,323) and Foti et al (US 6,654,606) teaches the elements discussed in Section II, and the combination of Bharatia, Foti (US 6,839,323), Foti et al (US 6,654,606) and

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Taguchi (or Roy) does indeed teach applicant's claimed invention. In addition, applicant's attention is directed to the teaching of Bharatia, Foti (US 6,839,323), Foti et al (US 6,654,606) and Taguchi (or Roy) above.

Conclusion

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to NGHI H. LY whose telephone number is (571)272-7911. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30am-8:00pm Monday-Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dwayne Bost can be reached on (571) 272-7023. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Nghi H. Ly

/Nghi H. Ly/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2617

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